



Daily Report

Latin America

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21 August 1992

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Bolivia

La Paz Radio reports "the national government is seeking to establish a legal basis for the presence of U.S. agents in Bolivia" and that "the approval of a supreme decree ... is very important in regulating the diplomatic status of the U.S. agents." Father Fernando Iribarne has said "the president of the Republic signed, yesterday evening [19 August], the mentioned supreme decree." The U.S. agents he said, "have diplomatic status only while carrying out professional activities" and "are prohibited from carrying any kind of weapon except when they have express authorization of the Bolivian Interior and Defense Ministries."

Venezuela

Caracas TV reports President Perez stated constitutional reforms "are a good and recommended initiative and should be studied. I however, do not believe this activity should be done with excessive haste." He added, "The basic principle of a constitution is its durability and its pervasiveness in the country's future."

Caracas TV reports on the response of Defense Minister General Ivan Jimenez to the statement by imprisoned Lieutenant Colonel Hugo Chavez concerning civil war in Venezuela. Jimenez stated that economic and social problems are "breeding uneasiness, but not to the extent of bringing about a civil war" and conditions for civil war are "nonexistent." He added "that information came from certain people interested in maintaining this state of uneasiness among the population." Furthermore he stated he thinks "that statement was not made by Lieutenant Colonel Hugo Chavez."

Inter-American Affairs

Mexico City NOTIMEX reports that Commerce Secretary Jaime Serra Puche and the economy ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua signed a free trade framework agreement as the "first step toward the integration of a trade zone that should begin functioning in 1996." This accord "will promote negotiations for the signing of bilateral agreements for free trade between Mexico and each of the five Central American nations."

Panama

Panama City Radio reports the Panamanian Government "observes" the signing of the agreement between Mexico and the Central American countries "with deep concern" because it "does not include Panama." A Foreign Ministry official claimed that we "are very concerned and tense over this event. Panama is studying the matter very closely."

Peru

Lima TV reports President Alberto Fujimori has said "he will guarantee all the facilities so voters may participate in the municipal elections scheduled for 29 January." "The norms for electing a constituent congress, which the Council of Ministers must define this evening, will be published on 21 August," he said.

Nicaragua

Foreign Minister Ernesto Leal "confirmed" that the Ministry "has instructed the Nicaraguan ambassador to Peru," Mauricio Diaz, to return home "if he feels his personal safety is not guaranteed." It is "rumored" that Diaz "was threatened by groups linked to the guerillas" following the sale of several helicopters "equipped for jungle warfare" from the Nicaraguan Army to the Peruvian Armed Forces. Leal claimed he did not "believe there is any specific threat against the Nicaraguan Embassy, but violence has prevailed in Lima." The decision has been left up to the ambassador and he is "free to return at his own convenience."

Mexico, Central America Sign Free Trade Accord*PA2108020792 Mexico City NOTIMEX**in Spanish 1410 GMT 20 Aug 92*

[Text] Managua, 20 Aug (NOTIMEX)—The Mexican and Central American governments today signed a free trade framework agreement, a first step toward the integration of a trade zone that should begin functioning in 1996.

The agreement was signed by Mexican Commerce Secretary Jaime Serra Puche and the economy ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua—Gonzalo Fajardo, Arturo Zablah, Juan Luis Miron, Ramon Medina, and Julio Cardenas, respectively.

This agreement will promote negotiations for the signing of bilateral agreements for free trade between Mexico and each of the five Central American nations.

This represents the first concrete step toward compliance with the commitment made by the presidents of Mexico and Central America in January 1991 to form a free trade zone that should be in effect by 31 December 1996, at the latest.

Governments Agree To Strengthen Health Program*PA2008165892 Mexico City NOTIMEX**in Spanish 0025 GMT 20 Aug 92*

[Text] Zapotitlan, [Guatemala] 19 Aug (NOTIMEX)—Belize, Guatemala, and Mexico on 19 August agreed to strengthen a triborder health program to curb the propagation of dengue, malaria, and AIDS that is threatening 56 towns, official sources have reported.

The agreement was signed by Guatemalan Health Minister Eusebio del Cid, Belizean Health Minister Theodore Aranda, and Mexican Deputy Health Secretary Jaime Sepulveda Amor during a meeting in San Martin Zapotitlan, 179 km southwest of the Guatemalan capital.

The officials discussed the dizzying increase in the number of cholera, dengue, malaria, and AIDS cases in the region and called for greater participation by the Pan-American Health Organization in the trinational action plan.

The health officials discussed the mobilization of human resources, availability of supplies, epidemiological surveillance, and the exchange of technical-scientific information.

The officials also discussed the progress achieved in previous commitments and came up with new ways to optimize existing resources to make health services in their respective border areas more dynamic.

They agreed to promote technical cooperation and draft a trinational action plan that will serve as framework for future activities.

The three nations agreed to consolidate technical health committees to facilitate and promote operations within the national triborder association.

Cuba

Italian, Danish Ambassadors Present Credentials

FL2108013492 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Aug 92

[Text] Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Council of State, participated in ceremonies of presentation of credentials held this morning. His Excellency Dr. (Giorgio Malfatti di Montretretto) presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy. The Italian ambassador to Cuba was accompanied by Dr. (Cesare Acconti), counselor.

A few minutes later, Almeida Bosque received His Excellency Martin Kodof [name as heard], who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark. Honorary Consul Mrs. (Inger Arredondo) also participated in this ceremony.

Cuban Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada participated in both solemn ceremonies.

Lebanese President Hopes for Stronger Ties

FL2108013892 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Lebanese President Ilyas Harawi has sent his warmest greetings to Cuban President Fidel Castro during a solemn ceremony to receive the credentials of new Cuban Ambassador to Beirut Severino Mansur.

The Lebanese leader expressed his hope for strengthening bilateral ties. Cuban Ambassador Mansur told President Harawi of Cuba's hope of seeing Lebanon emerge from the ruins of war and successfully travel the road of national reconstruction.

Intur President on Tourism Development

FL2008200192 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] National Tourism Institute [Intur] President Rafael Sed Perez has called the recent admission of Cuba to the Caribbean Tourist Organization a recognition of Cuba's efforts to develop this field. He announced Cuba's participation as a member to the September meeting in the Bahamas.

Oil Recycling Plant Recovers 70 Tons

FL2008200392 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] More than 70 tons of transformer oil has been recovered by the Cabaiguan petroleum refinery this year. This oil is being used in several provinces as a substitute for oil imported for that purpose. Ricardo Gomez has more information on this subject.

[Gomez] This high-demand product was distributed to power stations in Sancti Spiritus, Holguin, Ciego de Avila, and Havana Provinces, where contaminated oil, which has lost its properties after its use cycle, is being replaced. This substance is used in the cooling system of transformers, and once it loses its properties, it is recovered through a refinement process using sulfuric acid, and a neutralizing process using sodium hydroxide. This operation yielded a high percentage, based on the initial raw material, when the technology of the basic oil plant in Sancti Spiritus was efficiently utilized. The system consists of pumps, neutralizers, refiners, and auxiliary systems.

The projects in this field include using natural crude oil to obtain that product, with an approximate value of \$1,800 per ton on the international market, according to Ismael Castro, principal engineer at the center.

Facilities of New Medical Media Center Viewed

FL2008160292 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0102 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Today, a media center was inaugurated at the Department of Medical Sciences in Cienfuegos Province. The media center will cover the national ceremony for the 26 July and the 35th anniversary of 5 September. The media center will receive more than 200 journalists from the domestic and international press, who will cover the main activities of the ceremony.

Among the services and facilities offered at the villa are: a communication center with telephones, telexes, and faxes; a photographic laboratory; booths for personal telephone link-ups; an editing room; and a computerized data bank.

Radio and television broadcasts are expected to begin on 20 August from the media center in Cienfuegos. News conferences will be held with Communist Party of Cuba officials and local government leaders.

Haiti

OAS Mission Meets Senate, Chamber Members

FL2008151792 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Excerpts] The OAS delegation has already met with several sectors concerned with the country's crisis since its arrival on 18 August. On 19 August, the delegation met with representatives of several institutions—the Haitian Army and the parliament.

Senator Julio Larosiliere, who was in the meeting with the OAS mission, said that in order to solve the crisis, Father Aristide (?should) confirm his resignation as president so that the consensus government can work toward reinforcing the democratic institutions. Sen. Larosiliere thinks that the ousted president is responsible for the nonratification of the Washington Agreement because of his many statements. He

also thinks that the immediate return of Father Aristide as president of Haiti is impossible. He pointed out that the members of the OAS delegation never talked about the return of the ousted president to power nor did they mention his name during the meeting with the Haitian Senate. [passage omitted]

Deputy Deus Jean-Francois, who also spoke with the OAS mission, proposed holding elections quickly as a solution to the crisis and asked for the embargo against Haiti to be lifted. [passage omitted]

The OAS mission met separately with each branch of the parliament. The delegation representing the Senate included Senators Thomas Eddy Dupiton, Julio Larosiliere, Rony Mondestin, and Wesner Emmanuel. Deputies Joseph Fignole Jean-Louis, Deus Jean-Francois, Joseph Rindal Pierre-Janel, Jean-Lyonel Bouzi, Fred-eric Cheron, and Duly Brutus represented the Chamber of Deputies.

Soares Meets With Army, Church

FL2008152492 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Excerpts] On 19 August, OAS Secretary General Baena Soares met with Haitian Army Commander in Chief General Raoul Cedras and other members of the Army general staff at General Headquarters. No information on what was discussed during this meeting, which lasted more than three hours, has been released.

Before that meeting, Soares talked with Francoise Benoit, foreign affairs minister of the consensus government. The OAS secretary general also met with the Haitian Episcopal Conference, officials of several political parties, and representatives of the private sector on 19 August. Soares will meet with union and Protestant Church officials today. [passage omitted]

Luigi Einaudi, who represents the United States in the OAS delegation, said that the international community has maintained its decision to work toward the return of constitutional order in Haiti. Einaudi thinks that the best way for constitutional order to be restored in Haiti is for Father Aristide to be reinstated as head of state so everyone can live safely and so the country can begin moving toward progress and development again. [passage omitted]

Theodore Views Negotiations

FL2008211892 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1800 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Italicized passages in Creole]

[Text] Rene Theodore expressed his confidence and hope that the current OAS negotiations would succeed. The Aristide-designated prime minister hailed the initiative of the international community, represented by the OAS delegation, for its attempts to rally the Haitians for an authentic consensus in an effort to resolve the crisis. Following a private conversation with Joao Baena

Soares, Rene Theodore appeared reluctant to confide anything to the press, in view of the situation's current delicacy. Here is an excerpt of Mr. Theodore's statement:

[Begin recording] [Theodore] *I think there are so many contradictory positions on the issue that before we can even make a statement about the solution, it is better to continue trying to convince the participants to agree on a decision.*

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] dialogue and negotiations among the different parties?

[Theodore] Obviously. Even when two armies are at war, with people dying on both sides, even then there are political representatives who must negotiate a solution to end the war. Here, there are not two armies facing each other. There are, however, so many points of conflict, and so much tension within the society, that one can almost consider it a latent war. Even though some have weapons while others do not, it is a latent war. In this sense, before the situation worsens, and to prevent its worsening, we must, from now on, seek the ingredients for a solution. [end recording]

Brutus Advocates Aristide, Bazin Meeting

FL2008203892 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Duly Brutus suggests a meeting between Aristide and Bazin. Deputy Pierre Duly Brutus, one of the leaders of the National Progressive Revolutionary Party of Haiti, PANPRA, today advocated a meeting between ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and Prime Minister Marc Bazin.

Delivering his address on Tele-Haiti, Duly Brutus suggested that such a meeting, held at a preferred site, could expedite, together with OAS mediation, a solution to the crisis.

Duly Brutus pointed out the importance of the role played by parliament since 30 September, a period when the country has been torn apart and immersed in a climate of violence.

Bauduy Calls Three Ministers Before Senate

FL2008195992 Port-au-Prince Radio Tropic FM in French 1600 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Excerpt] Repression is going full swing in the southeast of the country. This is what Guy Bauduy, the third senator of this geographic department whose term will soon expire, has acknowledged. A wave of civilian and military repression is holding sway in this region, adds the parliamentarian. Bauduy has requested the Bazin government ministers of national education, youth, and sports; justice; and the interior and national defense to convene on 25 August in the upper chamber to answer questions relating to the various cases of human rights violations in Haiti and the administrative mess established by civil servants in Southeast Department and in the central administration. [passage omitted]

NAFTA Not To Affect Mexican Labor Laws

*PA2108030492 Mexico City Canal 13 Television
Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 20 Aug 92*

[Text] Jaime Serra Puche, the secretary of commerce and industrial development, has said that no commitment was made during the negotiations of the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA] to change or reform Mexican labor laws. The secretary made the statements during a meeting with members of the Labor Congress, including Mario Suarez, a leader of the group. Suarez reaffirmed that no reforms to the Federal labor laws were agreed upon or discussed during the trilateral talks. Meanwhile, Roberto Castellanos, the worker's representative at the NAFTA, expanded this issue.

[Begin Castellanos recording] As a representative of the workers, we were very interested in preventing any sort

of reforms to our laws, as far as possible, as we consider them to be the best in the world, which other countries have acknowledged. I would like to mention that we did not even receive a request in that respect. [end recording]

After the meeting, Arsenio Farell Cubillas, the minister of labor and social welfare, said that it is not necessary to make any changes in the federal labor laws. He pointed out that the collective contracts, which are recognized by both parties as laws, still are in force and reaffirmed his respect for such provisions.

Secretary Serra Puche gave the workers a detailed explanation of Mexico's achievements upon the conclusion of free trade negotiations with the United States and Canada on 12 August. Following executive instructions, the commerce secretary explained the scope of the agreement.

El Salvador**Striking Workers 'Apprehended,' 'Beaten'**

PA2008215692 San Salvador Canal Doce Television
in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] National Police riot forces apprehended eight members of the Construction Workers Union on the afternoon of 19 August following disturbances in the vicinity of the U.S. Embassy.

A confrontation took place between members of the National Police and employees of the Arcos stock company when the policemen were instructed to dislodge the workers from the area near the company. The workers were demanding a solution to the labor conflict, which entered its 40th day on 19 August.

Berta Munoz, a member of FENASTRAS [Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation], announced that eight workers had been apprehended and five others were seriously beaten. Munoz said that measures such as those will never resolve the labor conflict; on the contrary, they complicate it.

[Begin Munoz recording] I have come before these cameras to tell the Cristiani government that beating and mistreating the workers while they are making a fair request for the welfare of their families will not resolve the conflict. This is not the way to resolve labor conflicts. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Celia Medrano of the nongovernmental Human Rights Commission said the workers' actions were prompted by the lack of attention paid to their problems. She added that the issue should be resolved within the framework of the forum on social and economic concerted effort.

[Begin Medrano recording] Situations like these could have been avoided if the forum on social and economic concerted effort had already taken place as a result of the unrestricted fulfillment of the peace agreement.

I would like to express my concern that the violent dislodging of workers by military forces on 19 August is the result of the characteristic confrontation between the predominant social classes in this country and the social injustices that have not yet been resolved in El Salvador. [end recording]

Following the incident the workers said they would maintain their position toward the Arcos company and will demand that it fulfill their collective contract and pay them for the extra hours they had worked. This unresolved situation affects 660 workers.

Guatemala**Report on Serrano, Calderon Communique**

PA2008165592 Guatemala City Teleonce Television
in Spanish 0330 GMT 19 Aug 92

[Text] In a joint communique signed at the end of a visit by Costa Rican President Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, the Guatemalan and Costa Rican Governments condemned arms smuggling in Central America. In the document, Presidents Jorge Serrano and Calderon agreed that eliminating arms smuggling is essential in order to protect democratic stability in the region. Serrano and Calderon expressed satisfaction over the signing and implementing of preliminary agreement to eliminate arms smuggling in Central America.

In the first point of the communique, the presidents expressed satisfaction with the consolidation of democracy in Central America. They affirmed their support for the principle of respecting constitutional order, people's self-determination, and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

Regarding the international situation, the presidents said the new world political order has overridden the bipolar ideological, political, and military confrontation between East and West. This challenges the international system to open a new stage of understanding in relations between the states, point three of the communique points out.

The two presidents agreed that the new international order should guarantee, through solidarity with democracy, development, and social justice, the full exercise of the rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man and the other international treaties and agreements on human rights, all of which involve the democratization of the international community, the document added.

Calderon expressed satisfaction with the progress of the dialogue for peace in Guatemala. Serrano and Calderon expressed concern over the drug trafficking problem and agreed to take joint action to fight it. They confirmed the significance of the agreements reached at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro. Regarding the political situation in Latin America, they expressed concern over recent events that threatened democratic institutions. Regarding trade, Serrano and Calderon agreed that their governments will try to eliminate the tariff barriers limiting free trade. They agreed to create an open, safe capitals market. They also agreed on the need to continue to negotiate with the EEC to (re)establish a quota system for bananas and a fair price for Latin American banana exports.

Regarding the negotiation for a new international coffee agreement, which International Coffee Union member countries are discussing in London, Serrano and Calderon agreed to take up a firm position to defend

producing countries. They urged the U.S. Government and EEC countries to support the negotiations for this new agreement.

Narcotics Traffic Issue Included

PA2008231692 Guatemala City SIGLO VEINTIUNO in Spanish 19 Aug 92 p 3

[Text] The presidents of Guatemala and Costa Rica, Jorge Serrano and Rafael Calderon, respectively, on 18 August signed a joint communique stating points of agreement between the two nations. The communique was signed during a special ceremony at the National Palace reception hall, shortly before the Costa Rican president left the country.

Among the main topics covered in the communique is the presidents' will for integration that is evident by the efforts being carried out in the region.

To this effect, they emphasized the importance of these procedures whose evolution they consider decisive for ensuring the economic and social growth of their peoples.

They voiced their satisfaction with the proposals and conclusions of the Madrid Second Ibero-American Summit which pave the way to form an Ibero-American community which will go beyond political and economic differences.

Likewise, they expressed satisfaction with the implementation of the Tegucigalpa Protocol which marks the beginning of a new stage in regional integration through the establishment of the Central American Integration System (SICA).

The presidents agreed on the need to continue making efforts with the EC to eliminate the banana quota and to obtain just treatment for Latin American banana exports to the Community, inasmuch as these are an important source of foreign currency and development for the isthmian countries.

Taking into consideration that in April 1992 it was agreed in London to negotiate a new international coffee agreement that currently is being discussed at the International Coffee Organization, the presidents also said that it is necessary to maintain a joint and firm stand for the defense of the producer countries.

They urged the U.S. Government and the EC to lend their support to accelerate the process of negotiating that agreement.

Serrano and Calderon emphasized their joint efforts to promote and strengthen the capital market which will allow increased investments in our countries as an efficient answer to the needs for strengthening the productive sectors.

Toward the purpose of implementing the necessary mechanisms to allow the economies of both countries to enjoy the benefits of an honest, reliable, and safe capital

market, they urged the respective financial and stock exchange sectors to hold meetings and work out the legal procedures, regulations, accounting and tax practices, as well as the mechanisms of settlement, custody, and compensation.

In addition, they strongly condemned the illegal trafficking of weapons that is affecting the area, while at the same time they pointed out that the elimination of this illegal action is indispensable for safeguarding democratic stability.

They expressed their satisfaction with the acceptance and implementation of the preliminary agreement for the elimination of illegal arms trafficking in Central America which will facilitate assistance, cooperation, and coordination to eliminate this activity by the persons, bands, organizations, forces, or rebel groups in the area that are outlawed.

In conclusion, they expressed their concern over the serious problem of the consumption, production, and illegal trafficking of drugs that is becoming evident in Central America and which could become a threat to peace and stability of institutions as a result of the considerable economic and social consequences that these entail.

To this effect, the presidents agreed that in order to attack these crimes, it is necessary to have the cooperation of the affected governments of the producing and consuming countries as well as of the countries used for transshipment.

To prevent this scourge, they expressed their will to promote and increase adopting legislative, technical, and administrative measures to prevent the legalization of the monies and other goods produced by narcotics trafficking and to strengthen the action of the international and regional groups that fight narcotics trafficking.

They agreed to promote the Central American Permanent Commission for the Eradication of Illegal Drug Trafficking and to increase their support for the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD).

'Tension' Cited in Relations With U.S. Embassy

PA2108030592 Guatemala City SIGLO VEINTIUNO in Spanish 20 Aug 92 p 3

[Text] Relations between the Guatemalan Government and the U.S. Embassy accredited in our country reportedly are going through a period of great tension, because the Serrano administration reportedly requested the withdrawal of a top official of that diplomatic mission.

It was learned both at the National Palace and the U.S. Embassy that the current diplomatic incident between Guatemala and the United States originated because of the involvement of that diplomatic mission in the exile of Mrs. Maritza Urrutia, who was supposedly kidnapped

a few weeks ago. Prior to leaving the country, Urrutia revealed her ties with the armed insurgents.

A government official stated that the administration of Jorge Serrano asked the U.S. Embassy to withdraw a diplomat, whose name was not confirmed, from the country, for which a deadline was given. This attitude would correspond to the government's belief that the embassy intervened in domestic affairs by somehow getting involved in the case of Maritza Urrutia.

Another top official on 19 August said that if the (Guatemalan) request was not heeded, the government would be willing to make use of the international agreements and, after declaring the diplomatic official persona non grata, it would expel him from the country.

The U.S. Embassy has neither confirmed nor denied this situation.

The involvement of the embassy in the Maritza Urrutia case occurred when she, after making her public reappearance, took shelter at the Human Rights Center of the Archbishop's Office and from there, she requested that steps be taken so she could travel to U.S. territory.

Government, URNG Groups To Meet 22 Aug

PA2108042192 Madrid EFE in Spanish
2127 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Aug (EFE)—The Guatemalan Government and guerrilla groups are scheduled to resume their peace talks on 22 August in Mexico City, in an attempt to achieve an overall agreement on the human rights issue, it was reported by rebel sources on 20 August.

If the human rights issue is settled, the parties will analyze the immediate implementation of the respective agreements, it was stated by Miguel Sandoval, member of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG), which is composed of four rebel groups.

The next points in the agenda deal with the creation of a commission that will investigate human rights violations, and the application of international norms to the armed conflict in Guatemala, Sandoval said.

The previous round of talks, the seventh, between the URNG and the Guatemalan Government was held on 3-7 August in Mexico City and it concluded with some agreements on the human rights issue, the first of 11 issues in the agenda.

The Guatemalan Government pledged to suspend recruitment for the so-called "Civilian Self-Defense Patrols" and the two parties pledged to allow the free transit of people throughout the country.

The Guatemalan Embassy in Mexico said on 20 August the Guatemalan Government's delegation, led by

Manuel Conde, presidential adviser of the Government Peace Commission, is scheduled to arrive at the Mexican capital on 21 August.

Sandoval, member of the URNG's political-diplomatic commission, said it is essential to settle the human rights issue so they may continue with other topics on the agenda.

Referring to the inclusion of five Guatemalan generals in the government's delegation to the dialogue, Sandoval said "this proves the depth of the conflict and the Army's clout within the structure of power in Guatemala."

The talks will be attended, as usual by Guatemalan Bishop Rodolfo Quezada, appointed chairman of the National Reconciliation Commission by the two parties, and Jean Arnault, personal representative of UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali.

Sandoval said the talks are being held directly between the guerrilla and government delegations since the previous round. [sentence as received]

Sandoval added other topics on the agenda refer to the agrarian problem, relocation of people displaced by the conflict, return of refugees, strengthening civilian authorities, and demilitarization of the Guatemalan society and authorities.

The URNG is composed of the Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army, the Rebel Armed Forces, the Guatemalan Labor Party, and the Revolutionary Organization of the People Up in Arms.

The Guatemalan Government and guerrilla groups began peace talks in April 1991 in Mexico City in an effort to end almost 40 years of civil war, which has left more than 100,000 dead and 1 million displaced people in that Central American country.

Guatemala is the only Central American country currently at war, after the Salvadoran Government and guerrilla groups signed peace accords on 16 January to end more than 12 years of civil war.

The civil war in Guatemala, which began on 13 November 1954, is currently the second oldest on the American continent, after the civil war in Colombia, which began more than 40 years ago.

Serrano on Plans for Communications Satellite

PA2008183892 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE
in Spanish 19 Aug 92 p 22

[Text] President Jorge Serrano Elias announced that Guatemala will soon have its own channels on a communications satellite, thus avoiding dependency on other countries and forging ahead in the communications field.

The president made the announcement while inaugurating a radio communications system for the Postal and Telegraph Directorate [Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos].

"Soon our country will have its own channels on a communications satellite, which is an advancement in international communications, and we will no longer require satellite interconnections through friendly countries," Serrano said.

The president clearly said that one of his main goals is to have achieved advancements in both domestic and international communications by the end of his term. Serrano did not specify when the satellite system will begin to operate.

Honduras

U.S. Envoy's Remarks Termed 'Imprudent'

PA2108012392 Mexico City NOTIMEX
in Spanish 0004 GMT 21 Aug 92

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Aug (NOTIMEX)—Honduran Foreign Minister Mario Carias Zapata on 20 August termed statements by U.S. Ambassador Cresencio Arcos regarding Honduran soldiers as imprudent.

Arcos said justice cannot be turned into a snake that only bites barefooted people, while those wearing "boots" remain immune, clearly alluding to the military.

General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir, commander of the Armed Forces, termed shameful the U.S. diplomat's criticism of the country, "as if Honduras were a cattle ranch for foreigners."

The Honduran military chief asked what would happen to a Honduran diplomat in Washington if he criticized the government of President George Bush.

Foreign Minister Carias Zapata said Arcos' remarks will not be the cause of problems between the two countries, but that obviously "it is inconceivable that a foreign diplomat goes around criticizing our institutions."

He noted that the "verbal attacks" by the U.S. ambassador in Tegucigalpa are in keeping with the personality of the diplomat, who is prone to state an opinion on everything.

Arcos, of Chicano origin, arrived in Tegucigalpa in 1981 from the Soviet Union to take charge of the U.S. Embassy information service. He returned to his country in 1984.

In Washington, he was in charge of the office of Latin American Affairs aiding the Nicaraguan contras based in Honduras. He returned as ambassador to Tegucigalpa in 1990.

Callejas on 'Acceptance' of ICJ Border Ruling

PA2008163592 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network
in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Aug 92

["Exclusive" interview with President Rafael Leonardo Callejas by Jose Trino Murillo; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Murillo] Before leaving for the United States, President Callejas made exclusive statements to HRN Voz de Honduras Network. He referred to various topics on which he sometimes refuses to comment. He spoke about what really took place within the National Party of Honduras [PNH] and on the government's position in the face of the final ruling by the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague to solve the border dispute between Honduras and El Salvador. More importantly, the president alluded to the government's adjustment policy that is aimed at reducing banking cash reserves and interest rates so people will have access to credit.

Callejas also stated that he does not think the National Congress is acting in accordance with the executive branch's policies to modernize the Honduran state. He referred in particular to the latest position adopted by the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH], which made the constitutional reforms to modernize the state conditional upon a reform of the electoral law.

The president also emphasized the position the government will assume when the ICJ justices announce their ruling on the border dispute with El Salvador. Let us listen to the president as he refers to the government's position on that issue.

[Begin recording] [Callejas] The Honduran people must be aware of the fact that 10 years ago, of our own free will, we decided to initiate a process to resolve the border dispute between Honduras and El Salvador. Both nations, of their own sovereign will, decided to place the issue before the ICJ. That means the ruling cannot be appealed. It must be respected in good faith. The victory belongs to both countries. For the first time in more than a century we will have a definitive border and we will know without a doubt the extent of our territory and that of El Salvador. There will no longer be discrepancies and pockets of undelimited border areas. There will be clarity in the decisions and the ruling will benefit everyone. We knew long ago when we signed the agreements that the ruling could not be appealed.

The Honduran people must react with joy and acceptance of the ICJ's ruling.

[Murillo] What will happen to the Hondurans and Salvadorans living in the pockets? What mechanism will the governments use to relocate people living in the disputed areas?

[Callejas] The foreign ministries of both nations have created commissions that will be assisted by their respective ministries and institutions responsible for handling the disputed areas. Once the border has been delimited,

the commissions will begin their very thorough and detailed task so discrepancies and injustices will be avoided. The procedure must be conducted within the framework of law and the ruling issued by the ICJ.

I sincerely believe this matter will be appropriately resolved by the two nations.

[Murillo] Is there animosity between both sectors? There must be animosity in some sector. It is not correct to think in a hostile manner. Do you have a message for the Honduran people and the international community on the Honduran Government's firm stance?

[Callejas] Of course. We are going to observe the ruling in good faith. The Honduran Armed Forces, the Honduran Government, and the Honduran people love peace, and we will not attempt nor will we accept positions that affect peace in our fatherland. The Salvadoran people and various sectors of Salvadoran society had made similar statements. Logically, there are differences, discussions, and discrepancies in every society. Some people will think the ruling benefits one country more than the other, but that became an academic discussion once we submitted the matter to the ICJ.

As General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir stated, the issue must not be used for political purposes in our country, or in El Salvador either, for that matter, as President Alfredo Cristiani explained.

[Murillo] Are you saying that the previous or current administrations must not be blamed for the handling of this issue?

[Callejas] As for me, my administration will take no actions other than clearly informing the Honduran people of the ruling. The ruling will be read at 1000 on 11 September at the ICJ, namely 0200 local time. I told the foreign minister that the Honduran people should be informed of the results as they are read at the ICJ. It will be done in a special program with all stations in the network and in the presence of media reporters and editors as well as representatives of the Sovereignty and Borders Commission.

We must bear in mind that such an important ruling will be between 400 or 500 pages. Every page will have to be read, and I understand it will be done in French. Consequently, the process will take from five to seven hours.

I would say that before discussing the results of the ruling, it would be appropriate for the representatives of the Sovereignty and Borders Commission to inform the Honduran public of the ruling in Spanish. The debates that naturally occur will follow.

[Murillo] Does that mean your government will handle this issue with great care to avoid having it used for unpatriotic purposes?

[Callejas] My government will inform the people of the ruling, whatever it is. We will just report it.

[Murillo] What will the government's position be if El Salvador is favored by the ruling?

[Callejas] We submitted ourselves to the ICJ's jurisdiction. We hired teams of advisers over 10 years ago. We have had representatives at The Hague since the process began, and I understand that we tried to present our best juridical position. It is up to the judges to make interpretations and to issue a final ruling. The ruling will be respected on the basis of international law, and it will be accepted in good faith.

[Murillo] Can this ruling be appealed?

[Callejas] There are no appeals in this process. El Salvador and Honduras agreed to that nearly a decade ago.

[Murillo] Will you meet with President Cristiani before the ruling?

[Callejas] No. I will meet with President Cristiani immediately after the ruling is issued. We hope to meet at El Amatillo on 11 September to embrace each other and represent our nations in a fraternal manner. We will invite presidents and foreign ministers of other Latin American countries to this meeting.

[Murillo] Does this strengthen the peace process in Central America because the dispute will end on 11 September?

[Callejas] That is correct. [passage omitted]

Nicaragua

Ambassador to Peru's Safety 'Not Guaranteed'

PA2008200092 Managua Radio Sandino
in Spanish 1908 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Ernesto Leal confirmed on 20 August that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has instructed the Nicaraguan ambassador to Peru to return home if he feels his personal safety is not guaranteed.

It is rumored that Ambassador Mauricio Diaz was threatened by groups linked to the guerrillas following the Nicaraguan Army's sale of several helicopters equipped for jungle warfare to the Peruvian Armed Forces. Leal, however, declined to disclose the origin of the threats.

[Begin recording] [Leal] I have contacted Mauricio Diaz, Nicaragua's ambassador to Peru. There has been violence in Peru for some time. You have seen the attacks on buildings and so forth. Diaz has been instructed and provided with the necessary funds so he will not, under any circumstance, expose his life or that of his family to the violence in Peru; that is the main point. I do not believe there is any specific threat against the Nicaraguan Embassy, but violence has prevailed in Lima. I have left the decision up to him, and he is free to return at his own convenience.

[Unidentified reporter] This has nothing to do with the sale of helicopters to Peru?

[Leal] There has been such a climate of violence that it is very difficult to separate one issue from another. There is no dividing line. You the media have reported on all the bombs that exploded in Lima and so forth, and the entire operation [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Will Ambassador Mauricio Diaz return within a few days?

[Leal] That is Mauricio's decision. He has the Foreign Ministry's authorization to make the decision and to avoid jeopardizing his life or that of his family. [end recording]

Transportation Strike Blocks Access to Managua

PA2008201692 Managua Radio Sandino
in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Excerpt] Approximately 2000 drivers have used their cargo and passenger vehicles to block access to Managua in order to protest both the disorder caused by Construction and Transportation Ministry [MCT] authorities and the traffic tax, which the drivers say is the highest in Central America. According to the leaders of this new protest, members of the Federation of Cargo Cooperatives control the Penas Blancas and Guasaule border checkpoints.

Despite the tension on the main accesses to Managua, no disorder has been reported as of noon on 20 August. Since early in the morning, hundreds of residents living in the outskirts of the capital and in nearby villages walked briskly to their workplaces along the northern highway, the Eastern road, and in Ciudad Sandino. In addition, thousands of workers were seen boarding all types of vehicles in an effort to get to their destinations as soon as possible. Policemen were on alert to prevent disorders near the MCT and the National Bus Enterprise office.

Although Managua was calm, in Leon six Petracolvic [expansion unknown] leaders were detained after a violent confrontation with the riot police. In addition, MCT sources told this station that Ministry officials were holding an emergency meeting to study the situation. The sources did not rule out the probability that transportation services would be militarized in the next few hours if the strike continues. [passage omitted]

Protest Spreads to Borders

PA2108030092 Hamburg DPA in Spanish
2254 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Excerpts] Managua, 20 Aug (DPA)—The protest by Nicaraguan private cargo and public transportation sectors on 20 August spread to the border points with Honduras and Costa Rica. In addition, the workers of the transportation sector blocked access roads to Managua. [passage omitted]

After 12 hours of roadblocks, no clashes have been reported between police and transportation sector workers.

The strike leaders warned that they could paralyze the country if their demands are not met.

Ministry Issues Communique

PA2008201892 Managua Radio Sandino
in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Communique issued by the Construction and Transportation Ministry in Managua; read by Public Relations Director Santiago Altamirano—live]

[Text] To exercise the authority conferred by the General Transportation Law and to provide public transportation for the people, the Construction and Transportation Ministry hereby advises that, in light of the incidents that have been developing in the past few hours during which some members of the transportation sector have been blocking traffic and obstructing the public transportation service, the Ministry has decided to adopt the following:

1. All citizens who own a vehicle and who wish to provide transportation services may approach their respective regional delegations, where they will be advised of the necessary requirements they must fill.
2. All authorized drivers who may wish to continue offering their services must approach their respective regional delegations to ensure that their rights in accordance with the driver's license law are respected.
3. All drivers who refuse to provide the people with public transportation will be fined in accordance with Articles 24 and 25 of the General Transportation Law.

Issued in the city of Managua on 20 August 1992.

Minister Says U.S. Aid 'Will Be Released'

PA2108125892 Managua Sistema Nacional
de Television Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Aug 92

[Text] Foreign Cooperation Minister Erwin Krugger has said that following the latest contacts with U.S. authorities and the efforts that have been made by President Violeta Chamorro and important Nicaraguan Government officials, Nicaragua hopes that the \$104 million in aid being held by the United States will be released soon.

[Begin Krugger recording] We hope, as has been said, that by the end of this month the process releasing the \$104 million in aid will be completed. The Nicaraguan Government hopes for this based on the talks that have been held in Washington, which have been commented on by the president, the Presidency Minister, and the foreign minister.

As soon as we have definite news, we will report it. [end recording]

Sandinist, UNO Deputies Withdraw From Assembly

PA2108140792 Managua Radio Ya in Spanish
1100 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] The Sandinist and National Opposition Union [UNO] Center Group deputies have withdrawn indefinitely from National Assembly sessions.

On 19 August, following the approval of the 6 percent bill [granting universities 6 percent of the budget], the Sandinists and nine Center Group deputies left the parliamentary sessions indefinitely. They announced that they will stay out as long as Alfredo Cesar, president of the National Assembly, refuses to change his arbitrary decision to suspend Deputy Ivan Salvador Madrid for three months.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, the leader of the Sandinist bench, who was denied the floor by Alfredo Cesar after he asked Cesar to consider Deputy Madrid's case, has described the expulsion as an act of political vengeance and as a violation of parliamentary statutes by the National Assembly president, who is opposed to Madrid being elected first secretary of the Assembly board of directors.

With the withdrawal of the Sandinists and the UNO Center Group deputies there can be no quorum at the National Assembly and, therefore, there can be no sessions.

Recontras Say Government Not Fulfilling Pacts

PA2108132592 Managua Radio Ya in Spanish
1100 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] In view of the government's noncompliance with agreements, former recontra rebels have announced that they will start exerting pressure.

On 19 August, former recontra rebels from Jinotega issued a communique threatening to carry out actions as a form of pressure because of the government's failure to comply with agreements it signed with them several months ago.

The communique is signed by contra chiefs Rojito, Dimas [Francisco Valdivia], and Joel. The communique says they have tried the dialogue method without success and now they will take other measures.

The communique says the government had promised it would buy La Estrella Farm, in San Jose de Bocay, for the contras but so far this has been only a promise.

The former rebels are demanding a meeting with Government Minister Alfredo Mendieta to try to resolve the situation.

Sandinists Propose Deputy Government Minister

PA2108041492 Managua Radio Catolica
in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] The Sandinists are trying to find a way to staunch the possible effects of the imminent removal of Police Chief Rene Vivas and to this end have proposed that a new deputy government minister be appointed. The new deputy minister would be an ally of theirs. He would be in charge directly of the Police Department to prevent Government Minister Mendieta from having any kind of relation with the armed body.

Sources close to the highest government circles have said that the Sandinists are proposing that Socialist Party Deputy Juan Gaitan be appointed acting deputy government minister. Gaitan currently is secretary general of the Government Ministry. For years he has been viewed as a close ally of the Sandinists.

The sources have reported that as secretary general of the Government Ministry, Gaitan has begun operating within the Ministry to neutralize or minimize the policy of changes that the government minister has been promoting.

In a statement to EL NUEVO DIARIO, Gaitan denied an announcement made by Minister Mendieta himself. Gaitan told the newspaper that it is false that Vivas is going to be removed.

Assembly Approval of University Law Noted

PA2008201592 Managua Sistema Nacional de
Television Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Aug 92

[Text] Dr. Danilo Lacayo, the Presidency's official spokesman, commented on the approval of the minority opinion that defends a true interpretation of the university autonomy law referent to the 6 percent issue.

[Begin recording] [Lacayo] The government's official reaction is that the minority opinion has been approved in a general manner. The opinion will be discussed in detail at another session. So far the executive branch has made two basic points regarding the law. The first is that there is no need for violence in this country because we have the means and legal channels through which to work, and the branches of government are independent. Second, it was widely commented upon by many people that on 18 August UNO [National Opposition Union] and FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] deputies agreed on this issue. That proves that in Nicaragua we can resolve our problems through dialogue and political negotiation. We have the necessary forum and an independent Legislative Assembly, Supreme Court of Justice, and electoral branch. There is freedom of expression and political freedom, and the president of the Republic of Nicaragua has guaranteed respect for all of the Nicaraguan people's freedoms and rights.

[Unidentified reporter] Doctor, will the government accept this interpretation of the 6 percent law for universities?

[Lacayo] I cannot add anything in that respect because I do not know what the final resolution will be. When the government receives the final resolution, a statement will be issued in accordance with its contents. Each article will be discussed separately at the next session of the Assembly. We do not know what the resolution will state.

[Reporter] Is this government capable of (eliminating the law?)

[Lacayo] I do not know because I do not know what the final resolution will state. We must wait and see what the resolution says before we can specifically respond to the Assembly. [end recording]

Cuban Medication To Be Marketed Commercially

FL2108020892 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Nicaraguan doctors have enthusiastically welcomed the commercialization in Nicaragua of the new Cuban medicine Ateromixol, better known as PPG-5. This Cuban medicine, which has been proven to prevent strokes without any side effects, is internationally recognized for its rejuvenating effects in eliminating the clogging of blood vessels that cause arteriosclerosis, thus restoring sexual potency.

Panama

Government 'Concerned' Over Regional Agreement

PA2108125192 Panama City Radio KW Continente
in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] The Panamanian Government observes the signing of a free trade framework agreement between Mexico and Nicaragua with deep concern. According to official sources, the agreement, signed in Nicaragua, does not include Panama.

A Foreign Ministry official, who asked that his name not be revealed, said: We are very concerned and tense over this event. Panama is studying the matter very closely.

The presidents of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica worked on this agreement at the January 1991 Tuxtla Gutierrez summit.

Protection From EEC Regulations Sought

PA2008174692 Panama City Circuito RPC Television
in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Aug 92

[Text] Panama has carried out a series of efforts at the international level to protect its banana production from

the EEC measure regulating the importation of that Latin American fruit to Europe.

A Foreign Ministry communique discloses that the new EEC regime will restrict the consumption and production of Latin American bananas to benefit its overseas territories and former colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean.

The communique states that President Guillermo Endara and Foreign Minister Julio Linares have responded to the measure by initiating intense diplomatic efforts at all levels. Those efforts are primarily aimed at avoiding the establishment of EEC import quotas.

The most important of those efforts was President Endara's lightning trip to Europe in May along with the presidents of Costa Rica and Honduras to meet with presidents and heads of states from the EEC countries.

Foreign Minister Linares met with members of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries during the recent presidential inauguration in Ecuador to adopt joint policies to protect this product.

New Agrarian Political Party Registered

PA2108035992 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA
in Spanish 20 Aug 92 p 8c

[Report by Juan Pritsiolas]

[Text] Industrialist Carlos Eleta will register a new party called Agrarian Labor Movement (MOLA) [Movimiento Laborista Agrario]. The announcement was made by Enrique Victoria, the secretary of the new organization.

MOLA currently is collecting the 1,000 signatures necessary to request from the Electoral Tribunal admittance as a political party in the process of being formed.

Victoria has asserted that the new political organization will start registering its members in 1993. He also reported that the party symbol will be a cart drawn by ox and the word MOLA.

In addition to Carlos Eleta, the directors of the Agrarian Labor Movement are: Pedro Vallarino, Jeronimo Escala, Joaquin Villar Garcia, Luis Alvarado, Demetrio Decerega, and Rebeca de Lopez.

The decision to register MOLA was made after the Electoral Tribunal decided to recognize Nestor Tomas Guerra as president of the Labor Party (PALA).

Ambassador to Spain Resigns Post

PA2108124492 Panama City Radio KW Continente
in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Jorge Pacifico Adames, our ambassador to Spain, has resigned. It is being speculated that Juan Bautista Chevalier will resign as government and justice minister and will take this diplomatic post.

Argentina

Minister on 'Alleged' Shootings in Falklands War

PY2008190692 Buenos Aires Radio Nacional Network
in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Defense Minister Dr. Antonio Erman Gonzalez has admitted the possibility of filing charges or raising a proposal at an international level if the reports on the alleged shooting of Argentine soldiers during the military conflict with the United Kingdom over the Malvinas Islands are proven.

Discussing the charges mentioned in a book written by British war veteran Vincent Bramley, Dr. Antonio Erman Gonzalez indicated that, after learning of a request for investigation by Labour Member of Parliament Tom Dailly, the Argentine Foreign Ministry is alert and seeking all the information gathered during that investigation.

The defense minister said the Defense Ministry will summon all involved parties to testify. Nevertheless, he reiterated: Our veterans have not presented any military report, testimony, or information confirming aberrant acts of this nature.

The defense minister emphasized that, throughout history, the country decrying such an outrage is always the one to which the troops involved in such aberrant actions—that violate international conventions—belong.

Chile May Recognize Falklands as Argentina's

PY2008172292 Buenos Aires Radio Nacional Network
in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Chile would be willing to recognize the Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands if the two countries sign the Continental Ice Shelf Treaty.

This announcement was made by Argentine Senator Luis Rubeo after a meeting between the Justicialist bloc in the Senate and President Carlos Menem.

Rubeo said that the president told legislators that peace would be strengthened with the treaty and important paths for integration with Chile will be opened for Argentina.

Rubeo recalled that Chile has never signed any document recognizing Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and that now there is a chance to end the border issue. A government source said this announcement would be made by President Patricio Aylwin during a visit that Dr. Carlos Menem intends to make to Santiago soon, specifically in September. The Argentine president's visit has yet to be confirmed since difficulties surfaced in our country over the ratification of the treaty by Congress.

During his meeting with senators, the president persistently warned of the necessity to approve the agreement with Chile, saying that this is required by the integration policy.

Condor-2 Missile Motors To Be Recycled

PY2008194892 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1514 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Aug (NA)—Ambassador Andres Cisneros, Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella's chief of staff, has emphasized that the Condor-2 missile motors, including a dozen that are propelled by solid fuel, will not be destroyed, but "recycled" by our country.

In remarks to a Buenos Aires morning newspaper, Cisneros denied an article published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES stating that a group of officers had "hidden" the guidance system and other sensitive components within the framework of a "refusal" by the Argentine Air Force to cancel the project.

The Condor-2 missile was reportedly developed by our country funded by the Egyptian and Iraqi Governments, but the project was abandoned in the face of the strong pressure exercised by Washington which demanded the destruction of all its components.

Cisneros said "a political victory" had been achieved "by having the recycling idea accepted." He made it clear that this acceptance must be attributed to "international public opinion."

The diplomat denied the report published in the New York morning newspaper. He noted that "the motors and other components of the missile are becoming rusty in Cordoba" awaiting recycling and "nothing has changed this situation."

The article published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES quotes Argentine sources and "western hemisphere [no closing quotation as received] experts who say that the Argentine Air Force refused to cancel the missile project and even salted away some of the missile technology from President Carlos Menem's "political decisions."

The article also stressed that a group of officers had "hidden" sensitive components of the missile, including part of its guidance system.

According to the U.S. newspaper, this maneuver was possible because the Defense Ministry "turned a blind eye" to the decision by the officers responsible for the Condor-2 project.

Cisneros denied that Brigadier Oscar Julia, retired, the coordinator of what is left of the project, held "informal meetings" with the Iraqi Government on this issue. Cisneros also denied the existence of a Foreign Ministry "complaint" to the Defense Ministry over the Air Force's alleged resistance to cancel the project.

In conclusion, the diplomat pointed out that the missile's total dismantling had not been originally carried out "for a lack of funds" despite the fact that such dismantling was announced in May 1991.

Fiscal Goals With IMF Fulfilled, Loan Expected

PY2008220092 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
0125 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Aug (TELAM)—Economic Programming Secretary Juan Llach announced today that Argentina fulfilled its fiscal goal commitments with the IMF for the second quarter and that as a result, the disbursement of the second installment of the expanded financial facility agreement's loan could be made in September.

"This is the fourth consecutive quarter that Argentina has fulfilled its goals, something that had not happened for a long time," Llach said, adding that there was a slight overfulfillment of the goal during the second quarter.

The official denied that the final agreement with the provinces could affect Argentina's commitments with the IMF and assured that the new figures resulting from the dialogue with the provinces were projected to the second half of the year and that they "are compatible with our commitments with the IMF," Llach said.

The IMF mission that monitored Argentina's fiscal goals has departed the country. At this time, Finance Under Secretary Daniel Marx is in the United States trying to balance creditor banks preferences for bonds without and with discounts.

Bolivia

Paz Grants Diplomatic Status to DEA Agents

PY2008150692 La Paz Radio Fides Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] The national government is seeking to establish a legal basis for the presence of U.S. agents in Bolivia. The national government says that the approval of a supreme decree establishing a legal basis for the presence of U.S. agents connected with the antinarcotics struggle in Bolivia is very important in regulating the diplomatic status of the U.S. agents.

[Begin Father Fernando Iribarne recording] We understand that the president of the Republic signed, yesterday evening, the mentioned supreme decree. This means DEA agents already have diplomatic status in our country. They will not, however, have diplomatic protection while exerting private activities. The U.S. agents in Bolivia have diplomatic status only while carrying out professional activities. Let us call it partial diplomatic status.

According to this same decree, which was signed yesterday evening, U.S. agents in Bolivia are prohibited

from carrying any kind of weapon except when they have express authorization of the Bolivian Interior and Defense Ministries.

We reiterate: DEA agents have diplomatic status, although restricted, and they are absolutely prohibited from carrying weapons except when authorized by the Interior and Defense Ministries. This is according to a decree signed yesterday evening by the president of the Republic. The decree will officially be made public today. [end recording]

Deputy Lopez Named MIR-NM Head in Congress

PY2108014592 La Paz Television Boliviana Network
in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Aug 92

[Excerpts] Deputy Leopoldo Lopez has replaced Victor Hugo Carbajal as leader of the MIR-NM [Revolutionary Left Movement—New Majority] bloc in Congress.

Carbajal has stated that the moment he decided to run for chairman of the lower chamber, he ceased to be the leader of the MIR bloc. [passage omitted]

[Begin Lopez recording] The party's governing body has appointed the chairmen of the different committees that the MIR will head and decided that I should be the leader of the bloc in both chambers of Congress. The reason behind this is to better coordinate our endeavors in the important tasks before us in this session of Congress, such as constitutional reform, decentralization, or appointment of new justices of the Supreme Court. I do hope I will successfully undertake the new responsibilities of my post. [end recording]

Police Arrest Main Tupac Katari Leader

PY2108133692 La Paz Television Boliviana Network
in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 Aug 92

[Excerpts] Members of security organizations and agents of the Interior Ministry yesterday captured (Felipe Huanca), who is considered the main leader of the Tupac Katari Guerrilla Army [EGTK]. His arrest was confirmed by Interior Minister Carlos Saavedra Bruno.

Interior Minister Saavedra announced that the agents also arrested (Alejandro Choque) and (Mario Apasa) who will be taken to the First Criminal Court in the next few hours for judicial processing. [passage omitted]

Minister Saavedra said that (Felipe Quispe Huanca), head of the EGTK, claimed responsibility for several terrorists attacks by his group.

[Begin Saavedra recording] He confessed being responsible for his group's actions. He said that he is the main leader. [end recording]

Saavedra reiterated that the subversives will be put under the jurisdiction of the courts and that this operation was a hard blow to terrorism in the country.

Brazil

Farias Continued Activities After CPI Creation

PY2108034692 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Aug 92 p 4

[Article by Mara Bergamaschi]

[Text] Brasilia—The PC [Paulo Cesar Farias] scheme continued its activities even after the Congressional Investigating Committee (CPI) began to study the activities of Paulo Cesar Farias, alias PC. On 1 June, for instance, the first day of the CPI, PC made up three new ghosts to conceal the movement of 800 million cruzeiros. The operation, disguised through the purchase of money orders in Alagoas, Sao Paulo, and Pernambuco, was denounced yesterday by the banking subcommittee.

"This is only the tip of the iceberg," said Deputy Aloizio Mercadante, (PT-SP) [Workers Party-Sao Paulo state]. Mercadante is a subcommittee member. "With the complicity of the banks, corruption money was drawn by the PC scheme over the past two months."

According to the CPI, on 1 June the EPC [Construction Investment Enterprise], PC's company, took 186 million cruzeiros while ghost Flavio Mauricio Ramos took 613 million cruzeiros and purchased four money orders worth 200 million cruzeiros each from the rural bank in Maceio. The money orders were deposited in two agencies of the same bank in Sao Paulo, in the account of a new ghost Honorio Xavier da Silva.

On 3 June, at the Rural Bank agency on Faria Lima Avenue, Xavier da Silva endorsed the four money orders with a signature identical to ghost Jurandir Castro Meneses. According to the CPI, that signature was forged by PC's secretary Rosinete Melanias. Xavier da Silva purchased three money orders for a total of 570 million cruzeiros—230 million cruzeiros remained in his account—and transferred them to the account of Sebastiao Loureiro Albuquerque, in Quipapa, Pernambuco.

On 4 June, Albuquerque sent back 490 million cruzeiros to Maceio through the Bamerindus Bank. The beneficiary was a new ghost, Joaquim Soares Feliciano. "That process was repeated, with new names and banks, during the entire time the CPI was conducting its investigation," Mercadante said. He added that the CPI will not release the "new names and banks" so as not to jeopardize the investigations.

"We are publishing this case to alert society to the significance of the impunity," the deputy explained. The CPI still is studying the bank documents concerning the three ghosts discovered last week: Carlos Castilho, Jose Pedro da Silva, and Francisco Silva. According to the CPI, 18 ghosts have been discovered so far.

Support for Collor, Marques Moreira Viewed

PY2008181492 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Strong winds are threatening President Fernando Collor's stability in Brazil. Economy Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira is holding secret meetings with Brazilian businessmen and political leaders to prevent the worsening of the economic crisis during the battle in Congress over a possible impeachment of the president.

The newspaper JORNAL DO COMERCIO states that at least five of the main Brazilian governors, including those of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, agree with Marques Moreira on the need to adopt measures to ensure the governability of the country.

Sao Paulo Governor Luis Antonio Fleury Filho, who favors the impeachment of Collor, will today present to his party [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party - PMDB] a project to ensure the normal functioning of Congress in the upcoming months.

The newspaper GAZETA MERCANTIL reported that Fleury will propose to his party, which is the largest opposition party, the approval of several pending economic bills and the establishment of a program to allow Brazil to overcome the economic recession as of next year. Fleury states that the intention is to create political conditions to eventually summon Vice President Itamar Franco to replace Collor if he is estranged from his post as consequence of the corruption scandal.

Marques Moreira, whose prestige at the head of the Economy Ministry is respected even by the opposition, said on 19 August that he will remain in his post, even if Collor is estranged from his post.

What worries me most is a long term governability of the country, Marques Moreira said. According to his aides, the economy minister will resign only if the economic reforms, which he considers essential for overcoming the crisis, are not approved by Congress.

In a demonstration of confidence in the economy minister, the Brazilian stock exchanges closed on the rise as Marques Moreira announced he would not resign. His declaration coincided with a rumor that was later denied that Collor was willing to resign.

Economic analysts state that the stock exchange rise amid these rumors was a demonstration by investors that the presence of Marques Moreira is more important than that of President Collor himself.

Meanwhile, Congressmen from the opposition Democratic Workers' Party [PDT] informed their party president, Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola, that they are willing to support an impeachment process against President Collor. Brizola, who so far was one of the main supporters of Collor, said that the PDT's official position

will be announced on 24 August during a demonstration against corruption organized by the PDT in downtown Rio de Janeiro.

It is just a matter of time, Brizola said as he explained that the PDT bloc will join the demand to impeach Collor for his alleged involvement in corruption cases. Brizola has refused to break from the president until he hears the results of the congressional investigations and said that he believes the charges against the president would be used by other opposition leaders to destabilize the government.

PDT congressmen said Brizola finally convinced himself of Collor's participation in the serious corruption cases attributed to Paulo Cesar Farias, an old friend and aide of Collor during his presidential election campaign. During a news conference Brizola admitted that [passage indistinct] had created an unsustainable situation inside the party.

In turn, Rio de Janeiro Mayor Marcelo Alencar, who headed the PDT leaders who oppose Brizola, said that the whole party is centered on preventing the investigations into corruption from being transformed into a coupist instrument. I am unfortunately convinced, however, that everything begins and ends with the president, Alencar said.

Although he changed position, Brizola did not say whether he will join the talks with the rest of political party leaders who want to join forces to ensure a two-thirds vote in the Chamber of Deputies to approve Collor's impeachment.

Brizola said that his party is organizing a demonstration for next 24 August to repudiate all the corrupt people in Brazil, including Orestes Quercia, president of the PMDB, whose mandate as Sao Paulo governor was tarnished with charges of corruption.

Quercia, who heads the movement against Collor, considers Brizola's intention to demonstrate in the streets as positive. He said that it is important that the public abandon its lethargic attitude.

According to Congressional sources in Brasilia, businessman Paulo Cesar Farias owes the Brasil Garden company nearly \$0.5 million for work in President Collor's mansion and garden in Brasilia. Annoyed over the delay in payment, businessman Jose Roberto Nehring, who owns the Brasil Garden company which carried out the works, threatened to show the contract with PC Farias to the Congressional Investigating Committee [CPI] that is investigating the government corruption cases.

Nehring was supposed to testify in the CPI yesterday but he declined to do so at the last moment [words indistinct] ... said he was called by Collor to reach an agreement about payment. [Senator Teutonio] Vilela Filho [from the Brazilian Social Democracy Party,

PSDB - Alagoas] personally contacted opposition Senator Mauricio Correa [PDT], the vice president of the CPI, to tell him that the contract for Collor's garden works, worth a total \$10 million, was signed by Nehring and PC Farias himself. Beside the remodeling works and the interior garden at Collor's residence, the Casa da Dinda in Brasilia, Nehring's company built a heliport and adjoining accommodation for 300 presidential security agents.

Senator Jose Paulo Bisol, a 62-year old retired judge, said that Collor may be charged with manipulating evidence if it can be confirmed that Nehring was called to the Casa da Dinda to build the gardens, the cost of which is evidently too high.

Secretary Says 'Not Responsible' for Bank Accounts

PY2108035192 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 19 Aug 92 Section 1 p 7

[Article by Ivanir Jose Bortot from Brasilia]

[Excerpts] The Federal Revenue yesterday handed the Congressional Investigating Committee, CPI, investigating Paulo Cesar Farias, PC, a document signed by Collor's former private secretary Ana Acioli. In the document she says that she is not responsible for the movement of funds in her bank accounts which were used to pay for President Fernando Collor's private expenses. The document will be one piece of evidence used to prove the links between the PC scheme and the president. [passage omitted]

The banking subcommittee report, which will be given to CPI Coordinator Amir Lando today, will indicate that Paulo Cesar Farias, Claudio Vieira, Ana Acioli, Jorge Bandeira, Luis Romero Cavalcante Farias, and Jose Roberto Nehring (owner of the Brasil's Garden company which remodeled President Collor's private residence, Casa da Dinda) have become wealthy through illicit means. [passage omitted]

Minister Criticizes Radicalization Over CPI

PY2008142092 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television
in Portuguese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 92

[Text] Following the ceremony in which President Fernando Collor decorated some Armed Forces officers, Air Force Minister Socrates Monteiro criticized radicalism over the Congressional Investigating Committee, CPI, that is investigating Paulo Cesar Farias:

[Begin recording] [Monteiro] I want to say that there is radicalization over the political process; this is not good.

You are good appraisers. You can appraise this better than me.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Minister, does the fact that the CPI is now incriminating the president of the Republic make the members of the government feel uncomfortable?

[Monteiro] The CPI has no... [changes thought]. To draw any conclusion, make any comment, or propose any hypothesis now would be prejudging, and this is not good. It is not good from the legal or the political points of view.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] continue supporting the president?

[Monteiro] We are in our constitutional position. The president is a national institution and must be respected within constitutional limits. [end recording]

Parties Challenge Bank Investigation on PC

PY2008140892 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 92

[Excerpts] Congressmen of the parties that support the government have challenged the Congressional Investigating Committee, CPI, over their investigations into the banking affairs of Paulo Cesar Farias. They say there have been mistakes in reporting bank data. [passage omitted]

Ruling party congressmen contest the bank balance of secretary Ana Acioli's accounts, which was reportedly \$9.1 million. The bank subcommittee today recalculated the balance.

[Begin Deputy Aloizio Mercadante, Sao Paulo Workers Party recording] Throughout the CPI we refused to report on the overall volume of resources involved because this would have lead to double accounting and confusion. The documented totals now stand at about \$2.5 million in deposits and checks written against the three accounts. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The CPI president has already authorized the figures to be audited by the Price Waterhouse company, which will work for the ruling parties congressmen. The congressmen believe that this is not the subcommittee's only mistake. Based on that, the ruling parties congressmen's strategy will review the entire bank investigation in the final report. [passage omitted]

Government Begins Battle To Prevent Impeachment

PY2008123492 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Aug 92 Local Section p 4

[Text] Brasilia—The government has decided to launch an offensive using a February 1990 Supreme Court decision which caused the shelving of a request for impeachment against the then President Sarney. This move is being taken to prevent the possibility of impeachment against President Collor in the Chamber of Deputies. The document that circulated yesterday through the most important offices of the Planalto Palace and pro-government leaders implies that the Supreme Court decision in Law 1079, which discusses impeachment proceedings, are rendered ineffective. The

Supreme Court decision will be the main government weapon in the legal battle against any presidential impeachment.

According to Collor's assistants, Supreme Court decision 20941 will prevent Chamber of Deputies President Ibsen Pinheiro from accepting a request for impeachment. All proceedings anticipated and discussed with Congress leaders and jurists—such as the creation of a commission to examine the matter—are based on Law 1079 of 1950, which is being used in the absence of a new law regulating the 1988 Constitution. The government maintains that the Supreme Court decision is a precedent which will ensure that in the event of another petition being filed on the same lines, the Supreme Court must rule in favor of the president.

The decision signed by the then Supreme Court President Neri da Silveira and Justice Aldir Passarinho confirms a lower court decision to deny a petition filed by the then Senator Jose Ignacio Ferreira opposing a decision by Inocencio de Oliveira, Chamber of Deputies vice president, to shelve the request to impeach Sarney. Senator Ferreira and other representatives of the so-called CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] on corruption requested an impeachment process in 1989 but Oliveira shelved the request.

Deadline Set For Information to CPI on Farias

PY2008203692 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Senator Amir Lando, the coordinator of the CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] hearing the Paulo Cesar Farias case, has reported that all pending information needed to complete the report has to be delivered by 23 August.

Red Command's Message Calls for Leader's Release

PY2108003392 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 92

[Excerpts] The largest criminal organization in Rio de Janeiro State challenged the police. A balloon with the Red Command symbol was seen above the city when rifle shots were heard. These images were filmed by an amateur film maker at the Mineira Hill slum, in the northern part of Rio de Janeiro. The balloon carried the initials CV of the Red Command, which controls drug trafficking in the slums.

As the balloon began to rise, its tail—which is completely lit—could be seen. It consists of the CV symbol and two words. The first is Fabinho, for Fabio Jose Soares, 32, who was the head of the drug trafficking gang in Mineira Hill. The second word is freedom. Fabinho is now being held at the maximum security penitentiary Bangu 1. [passage omitted]

This balloon can be considered the most daring Red Command propaganda so far. The Mineira Hill, from where the balloon was launched, is located in Estacio

District—practically in downtown Rio de Janeiro—and is considered the Red Command's general garrison. Mineira Hill is the most armed slum in the city. [passage omitted]

Contract Signed for Launching Satellite

PY2108125892 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Aug 92

[Text] The Brazilian Government and the U.S. Orbital Science company have signed a contract for launching the first Brazilian-made satellite, the (?SCB 1), which is being developed by the National Institute of Space Research.

A \$14-million investment has been provided for the project. The launching operation will be financed by the Banco do Brasil. The contract was signed by the secretariat of science and technology at Planalto Palace during a ceremony attended by President Collor.

National Science and Technology Secretary Helio Jaguaribe referred to the satellite, explaining that it is the first to be designed and built in Latin America.

[Begin Jaguaribe recording] It is a satellite that will gather environmental data from 20 automatic stations deployed in Brazilian territory, five of them in the ocean. This data will be fed to gathering stations that will translate the data into scientific information on the various aspects of Brazil's land, air, and marine environment. [end recording]

Jaguaribe emphasized President Fernando Collor's support for the negotiations over the launching of the Brazilian satellite, which have been dragging along since last year.

Chile

Argentina Allegedly Postpones Accord Ratification

PY2008153092 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Fernando Petrella, Argentine Foreign Ministry foreign policy director general, has asserted that Buenos Aires has no deadline for ratifying the Continental Ice Shelf agreement with Chile.

Petrella said that the prior ratification of the agreement, which was signed in August 1991 by Presidents Carlos Menem and Patricio Aylwin, is not necessary for the visit that Menem will make to Chile on 27 September.

Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma said in Santiago that it is only reasonable that the Argentine Government should postpone this ratification.

[Begin Silva recording] No congress can assess this type of issue under pressure when it wishes and needs to do so in depth. Therefore, any deadline is reasonable. [end recording]

The postponement of this ratification was a necessary decision taken by the Argentine Government in view of the fact that all opposition legislators as well as many pro-government legislators are against it because they believe it affects Argentine territorial interests.

Di Tella on Treaty Ratification, Menem's Visit

PY2108144492 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Aug 92

[Telephone interview with Argentine Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella from Buenos Aires, Argentina, by unidentified reporter; date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Good morning Mr. Minister.

[Di Tella] Good morning, how are you?

[Reporter] Very well, thank you. One of the latest reports from Buenos Aires refers to comments by President Carlos Menem who reportedly said that Chile would officially recognize Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands as long as the Continental Ice Shelf agreement is ratified. Could you tell us more about this because the information was disclosed by a legislator. We want to know whether this is exactly what President Menem said.

[Di Tella] No. No. President Menem did not say that. We do not play give-and-take games over such significant issues. It is true that we are drafting a joint declaration. The declaration is one of support, as in the past, and it is probably a more explicit declaration regarding our claims over the islands. The joint declaration will also refer to other aspects of our economic relationship. But it is not a matter of swapping one for the other. Each subject is handled separately and will be tackled the same way all bilateral issues are. We have great expectations in Argentina because the relationship between our two countries has really become a fraternal, open, integrating relationship that has great prospects and has allowed great achievements. Therefore, we have great expectations regarding our visit to Chile.

[Reporter] However, the Argentine Government's hope that Congress will ratify the Continental Ice Shelf agreement is somewhat lost because even the Peronists have voiced their opposition to this agreement. Deputy Foreign Minister Fernando Petrella has said that discussion of this subject could be postponed until another occasion and that Argentina does not have any deadlines. What does this really mean?

[Di Tella] We are in no greater hurry than Congress to exhaustively assess this issue. It is true that we are somewhat delayed regarding our initial expectation but we do not want to impose or force Congress to speed up its debate if it is not willing to do so. You say that the Peronists are against this ratification, but that it not true. Some Peronist deputies are against it but the great

majority are in favor. We have no doubts that Congress will handle this issue favorably, we have not doubt about that.

[Reporter] In other words, we cannot say that Menem's government has failed in this regard.

[Di Tella] By no means. By no means. This subject is simply not being discussed yet. Some time ago the deputies were given ample information on the issue, but they have asked for more information. Anyway, they want to exhaustively assess the issue, some want to delay this issue, that is obvious, and the government does not want to force the process. May I remind you that such a transcendental issue as the Continental Ice Shelf agreement should not be involved in a temporary issue as President Menem's visit to Chile which, although it is very important, is not as lasting as an approved Friendship Treaty.

[Reporter] Tell me why the date of President Menem's visit has been changed so many times. First it was said it would be in September, then August, and yesterday it was confirmed that it will take place next week. Do these changes have anything to do with the opposition in Congress to ratify the Treaty?

[Di Tella] No. No. We had always planned to make it around the end of the month but there were some obstacles placed by the personal activities of the two presidents. The visit is scheduled exactly for the date originally in mind.

[Reporter] Minister, tell me something, if the two Congresses—because the legislators of the two countries have their doubts about this agreement on the Continental Ice Shelf agreement—do not approve it, the alternative provided for in the 1984 Treaty is international arbitration. What is your opinion on this alternative?

[Di Tella] Well, that is the alternative. What has been clearly stated to the deputies, and to the public opinion, is that we had two choices. Either approval of the treaty, which implies approval by the two parties, or arbitration with the time it involves. Neither alternative is tragic. We believe that the one we recommended in the agreement is the best, most expeditious, and safest for the two parties.

[Reporter] Press reports from Buenos Aires state that the Argentine Government believes arbitration would not be good for it.

[Di Tella] Look, the Argentine Government believes arbitration is uncertain and risky both for Chile and Argentina. We believe that the alternative chosen is fair, equitable, and that it responds, not to the entire expectations of the two parties, but is a reasonable alternative. The important thing, the main thing to bear in mind, is that Chile and Argentina must settle 100 years of differences and distrust and start to work in a coordinated and fraternal manner as we are doing now.

[Reporter] Regarding the arbitration alternative, there are precedents that Argentina in the past did not accept or respect the results of this mechanism. What can you say about the possibility of requesting the pope's mediation if the steps taken do not yield the expected results.

[Di Tella] I do not see, by any means, the possibility of resorting to that alternative. I think that the Argentina of today is quite a different country, as is the Chile of today. Democracy, the law, respect for international agreements prevail. In sum, we are talking about other times.

[Reporter] Does this mean we should dismiss the possibility of an atmosphere similar to one that prevailed in 1978?

[Di Tella] Certainly, absolutely.

[Reporter] Minister Guido Di Tella, Radio Chilena listeners thank you for accepting this interview.

[Di Tella] On the contrary, it is my pleasure. I hope to be with you again next week.

[Reporter] Will you accompany President Menem?

[Di Tella] That is right.

[Reporter] Who else will come? There is talk that the governors of neighboring provinces will come.

[Di Tella] Several governors of the neighboring provinces, the ones that will benefit most from any integration agreement, will go. There is a lot of enthusiasm regarding integration with Chile.

[Reporter] I wish to thank once again Mr. Minister. Good day.

[Di Tella] Thank you. Goodbye.

Argentine Sovereignty Over Falklands Recognized
*PY2008171092 Santiago Radio Chilena Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Aug 92*

[Text] For the first time Chile will sign a document recognizing Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, currently under British domain.

This announcement was made by Argentine President Carlos Menem but was disclosed to the media by Justicialist Senator Luis Rubeo.

Rubeo stated that Menem referred to Chilean recognition during a meeting with Justicialist Party legislators to discuss the ratification of the Continental Ice Shelf Treaty with Chile.

This announcement was confirmed in Santiago by Argentine Ambassador Antonio Cafiero who said, however, that this move is not meant to be compensation for the Continental Ice Shelf. He said that border issues cannot be traded for other bilateral issues.

[Begin Cafiero recording] I do not think this matter should be subject to the signing of the border treaty. It would be strange for Argentina, or rather Chile to exchange.... [changes thought] To exchange a declaration of support for a border treaty, which is a matter of rights, would be very unfriendly because a border issue implies something material, right? [end recording]

Cafiero added that he still has no official information on the Chilean Government's stance regarding the sovereignty over the Malvinas.

He added, however, that any decision that may be taken in this regard will be greatly welcome by the Argentine Government and people.

Cafiero met with Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma to discuss President Menem's visit to Chile next week.

Minister Supports Argentina

PY2008184692 Santiago Radio Chilena Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma referred to reports from Argentina stating that Chile would voice its recognition of Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Silva Cimma said that during President Carlos Menem's upcoming visit to Chile a joint declaration will be signed but that its contents are still being analyzed.

[Begin Silva recording] It is quite likely that in one of the points of the joint declaration, Chile will ratify the position it has always upheld and which it reiterated recently in The Bahamas where we expressed and reiterated our support for the Argentine aspirations over the Malvinas Islands. [end recording]

Silva Cimma said that the declaration will also contain a point referring to the Common Market of the South in which Chile will state that it strongly approves of this Latin American commercial initiative.

Two Bombs Explode in Santiago; Two Injured

PA2008043092 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT
20 Aug 92

[Text] Santiago, 19 Aug (AFP)—Two persons were injured as the result of the explosion of two bombs planted under electricity poles in a populated Santiago neighborhood, police sources reported on 19 August.

Two gas station employees who were in the area were slightly injured. The explosions went off in quick succession only a few blocks from the capital's downtown area.

No organization has claimed responsibility for this act as of midnight on 19 August.

Socialist Party To Join Socialist International

PY2108001492 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network
in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Aug 92

[Excerpts] Isabel Allende, vice president of the Socialist Party [PS], has reported that in its recent fourth plenary meeting, the PS decided—by a 94-54 vote—to join the Socialist International. She also commented on decisions made regarding international policy. [passage omitted]

The PS position on international policy includes a decision to urge President Aylwin that it is urgent that he restructure the Foreign Ministry. It also demands a national debate on a free trade agreement with the United States, the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Cuba, and giving diplomatic status to the PLO office in Chile.

Policeman Killed by 'Alleged Extremists'

PY2108025592 Santiago Radio Chilena Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Excerpts] Investigative Police agent Jose Silva died during a clash with alleged extremists while he was on patrol near bus stop No. 38 in Vicuna Mackena. [Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Imagen Internacional in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 21 August reports that the police involved in the incident believe the "perpetrators....are members of the Manuel Rodriguez Front."]

The incident took place when an Investigative Police patrol was searching for a group of delinquents allegedly responsible for the hold-up at the Santander Bank in Cerrillos.

The policemen were suddenly attacked by at least three individuals who fired their weapons from a house located at 3595 Apolo Street on the corner of Venus Street, Gabriela neighborhood, Chiloe. [passage omitted]

The police arrested two individuals whose identities have not yet been disclosed. [passage omitted]

Colombia

'No Evidence' Found of Escobar in Venezuela

PA2108045092 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravisión
Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Manuel Heinz, the chief of the Venezuelan Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services, met with Fernando Brito, the director of the Colombian Administrative Department of Security, on 20 August. They exchanged information on public order problems in the border area. In the past days, the two security organizations have been investigating the possible presence of drug kingpin Pablo Escobar in Venezuela. The result of their investigation does not indicate that Escobar is in the neighboring country.

[Begin Heinz recording] This could be a rumor. There is no evidence to indicate that Pablo Escobar is in Venezuela. [end recording]

Commanders Feud Over Envigado Escape Scandal

PA2108153392 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravisión
Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1630 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Report by Adriana Ayala]

[Text] For the first time, military commanders are publicly confronting each other and are creating cracks in the wall of traditional military obedience.

Contradictions, inadequate communication, insufficient information related to what was really taking place in Envigado are some of the conclusions that emerged from the congressional hearings that took place on the night of 19 August with the participation of high-ranking military officers. The hearings were related to what occurred during the operation that allowed drug trafficker Pablo Escobar to escape.

There have been petitions for court martial, charges were made against the government and the defense minister, and new disclosures about what was taking place inside Envigado were part of this important congressional hearing.

[Begin recording] [Major General Farouk Yanine Diaz, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff] I spoke with Hernando Monsalve. I would like to confirm my friendship with Hernando Monsalve, not only today but always. I talked to him twice and I remember clearly that I requested the Citation, the Black Hawk, and the AC-47. Believe me when I say I was not aware of what was taking place at Envigado. I was the scapegoat and no one can convince me otherwise.

[Hernando Monsalve, former Colombian Air Force commander] There has been an urgent and shameless determination to search for someone to present before who knows what as responsible for something for which the Air Force had responsibility.

[Yanine Diaz] This was a direct order from the general commander, who was acting as the commander of the Army directly over his subordinate, General Gustavo Pardo Ariza.

[Gustavo Pardo Ariza, former 4th Brigade commander] The commander of the 4th Brigade did not lack courage to take the jail. That order was never given. When the order was given at 2310 to flush the premises, it was immediately canceled by Gen. Murillo. I hereby request that I be put to a court martial, in compliance with the highest expression of national justice, on the charge of disobeying orders, which is the alleged reason for my sudden discharge.

[Yanine Diaz] I do not want a single thief to come close to my Army, my Navy, or my Air Force. I have spent a

long time in the Army, 38 years, preventing friction or causes of division or the deterioration of the military system. [end recording]

Amid the harsh confrontation between the military high commanders, Gustavo Pardo Ariza, former 4th Brigade commander in Medellin, said that since 1991 he had repeatedly advised his commanding officers of the irregular conditions prevailing at the prison in Envigado. Pardo Ariza showed Congress proof that he sent 45 notes to the Army General Command in which he pointed out such irregularities.

[Begin Pardo Ariza recording] I hereby request the following: A. Your intervention through the Justice Ministry to request a total change of guards, director and administrative personnel working at the Envigado jail.

Allow me to repeat this passage: Your intervention through the Justice Ministry to request a total change of guards, director and administrative personnel working at the Envigado jail; that the personnel to be appointed in replacement thereof not be from Antioquia Department; that the Army install search lights at their outside guard posts. I request that the general intervene with the deputy army commander to ensure that personnel be identified with a recent photograph, fingerprints, and vital statistics. This will guarantee that the commander and guard personnel assigned to the gates will carry out their duties effectively. [end recording]

Attack Against Pipeline Causes Ecological Damage

PA2108134192 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravisión
Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] The spilling of 4,000 barrels of oil into the Rio Sucio in Putumayo has caused serious ecological damage to the region's rivers and creeks. The damage was caused when the guerrillas dynamited two hanging bridges on the Trans-Andean pipeline. The attack paralyzed the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise's oil production and pumping in the southern part of the country.

Ecuador

Duran-Ballen Replaces Army, Navy Commanders

PA2108045492 Paris AFP in Spanish 0430 GMT
21 Aug 92

[Text] Quito, 20 Aug (AFP)—Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen replaced the Army and Navy commanders as well as the chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command during a ceremony held at the Eloy Alfaro Superior Military School in Quito on 20 August.

Duran-Ballen, who took office on 10 August, appointed Division General Vicente Alarcon as chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command, Division General Carlomagno Andrade as Army commanding general, and Rear Admiral Yazid Jaramillo as Navy commander.

Brigadier General William Birkett was ratified by the president as commanding general of the Ecuadoran Air Force.

Defense Minister General Jose Gallardo reiterated that the military institution will continue to cooperate with the police in the counternarcotics struggle.

Government Minister Appoints Police Commander

*PA2008190792 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish
1130 GMT 20 Aug 92*

[Report by Ana Mariela Ceballos]

[Text] Government and Police Minister Roberto Dunn appointed Jaime Alberto Teran Pabon new National Police commander general on 19 August. General Guido Nunez has been designated deputy secretary of police.

The government minister was in charge of swearing in both officers. So far Government Minister Dunn has sworn in all the provincial governors as well as other government officials.

Government Minister Dunn used the new National Police commander's swearing-in ceremony as an opportunity to explain his side of the story with respect to the resignation of former Police Commander Lenin Vinueza. According to Minister Dunn, he had been pressured by Mr. Vinueza, whose resignation he described as hasty.

Saying that it would be the first and last time he discussed the issue, the government minister emphasized that he had met with Mr. Vinueza before the change of command. The former commander general returned to his office on 12 August to discuss matters related to the National Police.

Minister Dunn stated that it was on that occasion that Vinueza put his position at his disposal. The minister said he had unofficially asked Vinueza to continue as commander general. Evidence of that lies in the fact that on the same date there was a very important meeting scheduled to take place with several U.S. officials who had attended President Sixto Duran-Ballen's swearing-in ceremony. Among the U.S. officials participating in the meeting was Mr. Bob Martinez, one of the foremost authorities on drug control issues in the United States. Considering that fact, Minister Dunn asked Vinueza to participate in the meeting as a representative of the National Police.

Minister Dunn said Vinueza came to his office with a group of officers the following day to insist on resigning as 24 hours had passed and he and not yet been confirmed as police commander. Minister Dunn said that he responded that he was minister and would not tolerate being pressured by anyone. He then accepted Vinueza's resignation. Minister Dunn said Vinueza was impulsive and pushy, and he could not accept that type of behavior from anyone.

Paraguay

Greenpeace Official Warns of Toxic Waste Entry

*PY2008162092 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish
19 Aug 92 p 14*

[Excerpts] There is the threat that once again a cargo of toxic waste may enter our country. Carlos Lopez Iglesias, Latin American head of the international ecologist organization Greenpeace, who is visiting our country, warned this morning that a cargo has presumably been rejected by Colombia and it is assumed that its destination is this part of the continent.

The cargo came from New York and New Jersey under the auspices of a U.S. enterprise in partnership with two private organizations in Buenos Aires, the ecologist warned. He also indicated that his information is correct because it is based on an investigation that was carried out in 1991. [passage omitted]

Lopez Iglesias is visiting our country to carry out some tasks with local preservation organizations and scientists within the framework of a project for environmental protection for Latin America. He is accompanied by Rubem Almeida, director of Greenpeace's Brazilian Secretariat.

Entry 'Flatly' Rejected

*PY2008231092 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish
20 Aug 92 p 11*

[Text] High-ranking Government House sources stressed on 19 August that Paraguay has "flatly" rejected the attempt to introduce toxic waste into our country. This newspaper's consultation was due to the remarks made by representatives of the international organization Greenpeace that warned about the possibility that toxic waste from the United States would enter Paraguay and other Southern Cone countries.

In this respect, Health Under Secretary Carlos Insfran said that "the Health Ministry will not allow the entry of toxic waste from other countries."

Eulize Zugasti, director of the National Environmental Clean-Up Service (Senasa), said that "there is a law promulgated at the end of 1990 that absolutely prohibits the introduction of toxic waste into our country."

He added that punishment for violators is very serious, and that if it is true that there is an intention to bring toxic waste to our country, then the control barrier of the Health and Agriculture and Livestock Ministries and the National Navigation and Ports Administration (ANNP) exercise must be broken through.

The information about the possible arrival of toxic waste into the country was provided to local journalists on 19 August by Argentine Carlos Lopez Iglesias, Greenpeace's Latin American representative, who stated that the cargo

was rejected by the Patagonian [Provinces], Argentina, and by Colombian customs authorities.

Stroessner To Visit American, European Nations

PY2008131292 Asuncion NOTICIAS in Spanish
20 Aug 92 p 8

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Aug (AFP)—The Brazilian Justice Ministry on 19 August authorized former Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner and his son Gustavo, who have been living in exile in Brazil since February 1989, to leave the country for 8 months.

Stroessner and his son, who have been granted Brazilian passports, will as of 1 September visit Argentina, Uruguay, Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, and the United States.

According to a Justice Ministry spokesperson, both of them will return to Brasilia on 30 April 1993.

Brazilian legislation indicates that anyone who has sought political asylum must request authorization to leave the country and must renew their request for asylum every 2 years.

Colorado Party Election Results Announced

PY2008224692 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish
20 Aug 92 p 8

[Text] When the Colorado Party Electoral Board released the official results of the election last night, it was obvious that the United Traditionalist [TU] faction won the election by a wide margin but not the majority of seats in the Colorado Party Executive Board. The TU obtained 34 out of a total 72 seats in the Executive; the "Renovator" Traditionalist [TR] faction won 13 seats; the Colorado Peasant Coordinating Board [CCC] won 12 seats; and the "Autonomous" Traditionalists [TA] won 11 seats [all numbers as published].

The TR thus came in second in the official count. This fact will give the TR very good prospects when negotiating pacts for party governability, and naturally when participating in negotiations in view of the 1993 presidential election.

Oscar Paciello [Colorado Party Electoral Board president] read the results from 246 precincts: First place for the TU headed by Blas Riquelme with 129,994 votes (38.2 percent); second place for the TR headed by Angel Roberto Seifart with 65,985 votes (19.3 percent); third place for the CCC headed by Juan Bautista Ybanez with 64,790 votes (19 percent); and fourth place for the TA headed by Carlos Romero Pereira with 63,627 votes (18.7 percent).

The last three groups obtained very similar percentages and together have the majority in the party executive headed by Blas Riquelme, which means that the different groups must necessarily negotiate with each other to govern the party.

It is almost certain, then, that the second vice presidency will go to Angel Roberto Seifart—the first one will be occupied by the TU—while the third vice presidency will go to a CCC representative, probably Juan B. Ybanez or Juan Manuel Cano Melgarejo.

A total of 340,149 people voted, that is, 34 percent of total registered voters.

Peru

Fujimori on Preparations for Municipal Elections

PA2108034292 Lima Global de Television Network
in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Aug 92

[Text] President Alberto Fujimori on 20 August said he will guarantee all the facilities so voters may participate in the municipal elections scheduled for 29 January. He revealed the norms for electing a constituent congress, which the Council of Ministers must define this evening, will be published on 21 August.

The president on 20 August continued his tour through the poorest neighborhoods of Lima. This time he visited the neighborhoods of San Hilarion and San Fernando, located in San Juan de Lurigancho District. During his first visit, President Fujimori was able to ascertain personally the extreme poverty in which people live there because they lack basic services. He promised to provide potable water and electricity to approximately 4,000 families. The president then personally distributed clothes donated by Japan.

Once his visit to San Hilarion ended, President Fujimori and his delegation went to San Fernando neighborhood. The president asked about conditions at the neighborhood's only school. Once he had inspected the school, the president told the people he will order the construction of a high school in the area.

[Begin Fujimori recording; broadcast in progress] the Apafa, the Parents Association, because no government has helped here. These schoolrooms have been built thanks to the efforts and work carried out by the parents. [applause] The government must now contribute its quota and you will see a model high school built here within nine months. [applause] [end recording]

The president personally distributed the clothes brought to San Fernando neighborhood. What do the people think about the first presidential visit?

[Begin recording] [First unidentified woman] We thank them because we are seldom visited. We feel grateful. That is all.

[Reporter] Do you think he will fulfill his pledges?

[First unidentified woman] We hope so because all the governments promise things but they never fulfill their pledges.

[Second unidentified woman] This is good. We feel grateful.

[Reporter] What would you like?

[Second unidentified woman] We would like water, sewers, and electricity. We do not have that.

[Third unidentified woman] I have received a blanket and a coat for my baby.

[Reporter] Do you confirm 29 January as the date?

[Fujimori] Yes. The date was established to coordinate things with traditional parties. Our proposal stands. It will be a Friday. All the facilities will be given. We will give the day off so elections can be held normally. Municipal elections will be held on 29 January.

[Reporter] President, referring to the National Electoral Board, have the necessary steps been taken? What is the status of the coordination between the central government and the National Electoral Board?

[Fujimori] The coordination is good. An agreement has been signed with a firm to update the electoral lists. We are trying to coordinate things concerning the rest of the computer system. We want everything to come out well. We want no mistakes and, above all, we want to control the expenses. I say this because there are many prices involved concerning the computer system.

[Reporter] President, what is your position concerning the possibility of reelecting the constituent congress representatives within the next 10 years?

[Fujimori] This issue will be discussed by the Council of Ministers this evening. [end recording]

Perez de Cuellar Favors Renewed Efforts in Talks

PA2008173092 Lima Global de Television Network
in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Former UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on 19 August deplored the interruption of the dialogue between the government and the opposition and urged the latter to continue to participate in the talks. Perez de Cuellar made the statements at a ceremony where he was given an honorary degree from Catholic University, his alma mater.

Both Catholic University rector Hugo Saravia and the distinguished guests attending the event highlighted Perez de Cuellar's personal and professional career. Thanking the officials for the distinction, Perez de Cuellar briefly summed up the United Nations organization and its achievements in solving international conflicts and helping to attain world peace.

[Begin Perez de Cuellar recording] As every Peruvian who desires a solution to the local problems, I am concerned about what I wish to describe not as a break but as an interruption in the dialogue. I think now more than ever political parties and the government must

renew their efforts to resume the dialogue. As I have said before, I am a negotiator. In a negotiation, patience and flexibility must prevail. [end recording]

Businessmen To Administer Economic Recovery Plan

PY2008232892 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 13 Aug 92
pp A2, A3

[Excerpts] Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Bolona Behr yesterday confirmed that the plan for economic recovery, which will be administered by local businessmen, will be launched in one and one-half weeks at the latest.

The economic measures are geared to mitigating the serious problems caused by the recession in the private sector and will be financed with the \$400 million fiscal surplus accrued from January to June this year.

Sources from the Economy and Finance Ministry pointed out that the plan for economic recovery, which will be implemented over a five-month period, will cost \$300 million and will especially benefit the production sector.

Notwithstanding this, the plan also includes changes in the wage and fiscal policies and pump-priming measures for the financial system.

The changes to be made to the stabilization program have been coordinated by local businessmen through their respective organizations.

The task of those businessmen might not be restricted to taking an active part in managing the pump-priming plan; they might be appointed as ambassadors to those embassies which are considered to be of utmost importance for Peru to rejoin the international financial system.

For example, Juan Antonio Aguirre Roca might be appointed ambassador to the United States, former prime minister Juan Carlos Hurtado Miller might be appointed ambassador to Spain, Ernesto Baertly to Germany, and Ismael Benavides Quintana to Italy.

Businessmen are once again on good terms with the government. Relations had been strained as a result of the slashing attack on the government policy made by business organizations with regard to the worsening of the recession borne out by the negative GDP [Gross Domestic Product] figures over the last three months.

The government will soon issue more than 30 provisions aimed at furthering structural adjustment measures taken by the current administration, but which had not yet been implemented. [passage omitted]

After Bolona announced the pump-priming plan to businessmen, he reportedly raised three issues for consideration.

First, Bolona requested that businessmen support the government in improving Peru's image abroad. With

this result in mind, a group of businessmen will travel to the United States in September to meet with politicians, and even with representatives from international organizations, and explain to them that economic aid to Peru is absolutely vital for the success of the reform policy launched in August 1991.

Second, the economy and finance minister demanded that businessmen themselves administer the expenditure of the above-mentioned \$300 million.

Third, the government asked businessmen to be actively involved in drafting the economic measures necessary for economic recovery. [passage omitted]

Pump-Priming Measures

Investment

The government will spend \$300 million, to be administered by businessmen, to induce self-sustaining expansion of the economy.

Salary policy

A wage increase will be granted to civil servants this month. Those working in the health and education sectors will be favored.

Another wage increase is scheduled tentatively for November.

Financial system

Banks' bad loans will be purchased in order to improve the system's transparency.

Debts owed by businessmen will be rescheduled.

No other finance company will be liquidated.

Efforts will be made to lower interest rates by eliminating, in three successive stages, the ISC [Selective Consumption Tax] levied on loans, which amounts to 15 percent.

Tax-related measures

More than 50 taxes—the collection of which is quite troublesome and causes distortions in the tax system—will be eliminated.

The reduction of the ISC and IGV [General Sales Tax] is under consideration.

Reforms

The government will push ahead with its structural reforms by issuing regulations aimed at implementing legislative decrees and by passing laws which will streamline the tax system.

Military Command Meets Chilean Counterpart

PY2108010092 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish
8 Aug 92 p A3

[Text] The high command of the Peruvian and Chilean Armed Forces last night closed their seventh annual meeting in accordance with an agreement signed by the foreign ministries of the two countries in 1985. The meetings are aimed at encouraging mutual trust and the development of a security concept within an atmosphere of close friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The four-day meeting—closed to the press—was held "in an environment of understanding, solidarity, and fraternity," said the chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Command in a brief communique released last night at the conclusion of the meeting.

The communique says that the issues discussed in the Cesar's Hotel in Miraflores District were aimed at fulfilling the high objectives established in the bilateral agreement, evaluating the actions carried out last year, improving the regulations that will enhance cooperation and exchange of information between the two Armed Forces, and increasing the current good mutual communication.

It was agreed that the Eighth Round of Talks will be held in Santiago, Chile, in 1993.

The formal act closing the meeting was signed by Peruvian Air Force Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Jose Moro Miniza and Chilean Air Force Chief of Staff General Fernando Rojas Vender.

MRTA Raids UPI To Send Letter to OAS Head

PA2008181192 Lima Global de Television Network
in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] A group of Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [MRTA] members raided the UPI news agency office in the center of Lima and forced journalists to transmit a letter to OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares stating that Shining Path is responsible for the terrorist activities the OAS has described as genocidal.

The subversives painted slogans on the walls and then left the office.

Peasant Army Expels Shining Path in Huallaga

PY2008195692

[Editorial Report] Lima CARETAS in Spanish on 13 August on pages 30 through 37, publishes a 2,300-word article by Abilio Arroyo and Oscar Medrano entitled "Huallaga in Flames."

The article says that "in Santa Rosa, Upper Huallaga, peasants arm themselves with shotguns, machetes, and axes to fight the Shining Path which has tried to impose

ever harsher conditions on the population." The article notes that "nearly 10,000 peasants are armed and ready to fight terrorists" adding that coca growers "have created an autonomous army which is now allied with the Army but could very well refuse to follow official orders."

The article says that "the failure of the antinarcotics agreement signed with the United States has left peasants without alternatives." The authors say that "coca growers only make about \$2,000 per year and they would be willing to change because they are tired of the violence generated by the drug trade."

The article says that Shining Path militants force the peasants "to occupy roads during armed strikes" and that "traffickers were charged tolls according to the type of plane they use and the peasants were charged according to their coca leaf and cocaine production." The article says that peasants complained that "the fungus *Fusarium* has destroyed 70 percent of coca plantations" and that "four or five peasants were killed every day for refusing to cooperate" with the Shining Path.

The article says that "in the first week of June two hundred peasants from Rio Blanco" captured eight Shining Path leaders and handed them to Uchiza's military garrison. Uchiza's population helped security forces capture "a 12-member Shining Path cell that controlled the airport and extracted extortion money from shop owners." In the past local mayors used to collect tolls from drug traffickers but "municipal sources assured CARETAS that 50 percent of that money went to the Army."

The article says that the Shining Path reacted, "forcing peasant patrol leaders to live in the jungle" abandoning their houses and villages, adding that the Shining Path has lately tried to infiltrate peasant organizations.

The article concludes by saying that "Upper Huallaga has become a no-man's land. Organized and armed peasants today fight the Shining Path, but this does not mean they side with a state that has abandoned them, has not fulfilled promised, and has frustrated created expectations." The article says that "tomorrow they could side with the Shining Path or the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement if it is in their interest."

Huallaga Coca Growers View Government Policy

PY2008132492 Lima *EL COMERCIO* in Spanish 13 Aug 92 pp 34, 35

[Text] The situation in Upper Huallaga is now worse than before. The government created good prospects with the antidrug agreement. The peasants organized themselves, thinking they may be helped to replace their coca crops and rid themselves of the violence created by drug trafficking. Yet everything is just promises. Leaders of the Upper Huallaga Defense Front have agreed that the Fujimori and U.S. Government deceived them with the antidrug agreement.

The leaders said that since President Alberto Fujimori's latest visit to this zone last month, priority has been given to interdiction through the antidrug police and the DEA. The Air Force control over the Uchiza airport and the antidrug operations among the population have caused the "firms" to disband toward other coca growing zones of upper Huallaga, especially Pucallpa and Tarpoto.

One week ago the "pushers" closed their black market in Uchiza, a place known as "the busy corner."

This situation caused a drop in drug demand in the zone, which in turn affected coca growers and the population in this part of the country. The peasants state that there is a strong migration toward nearby departments where production of coca and poppy is increasing.

The peasants said that they have no other choice for survival because the *fusarium* fungus has ruined almost the entire production and is also affecting other crops.

Apparently the government is implementing a policy that was rejected in 1991: pure repression without offering a choice to peasants. This repression is ineffective because it does not solve the problem. The government should show some tangible results to the U.S. Government to prevent "desertification," a situation which under the current circumstances of isolation would be fatal.

The "Fujimori doctrine" which created a lot of discussion has been abandoned. Peasants are now asking themselves whether leaders such as Walter Tocas, who was murdered for defending the antidrug agreement and for trusting the government, died in vain.

Social Development Deputy Minister Appointed

PY2108020292 Lima *EL COMERCIO* in Spanish 7 Aug 92 p A5

[Summary] Through Supreme Resolution 035-92-PRES, which was published in the 6 August issue of *EL PERUANO*, Luz Salgado de Paredes has been appointed Ministry of the Presidency deputy minister for social development.

Uruguay

Mines Minister Denies Studies on Nuclear Plant

PY2008134692 Montevideo *Radio Carve* in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Aug 92

[Text] Gustavo Cersosimo, industry and energy under secretary, has denied that the government is studying the possibility of building a nuclear plant in the interior of the country. He said that the budget law includes an article saying that Congress must create a special law before carrying out any studies or commissioning any feasibility studies on this subject.

Cersosimo said that the agreement with Canada does not establish anything on the matter. He states that the agreement merely includes instructions on the use of that technology in diverse areas such as medicine and agriculture.

Venezuela

President Comments on Constitutional Reforms

PA2108001192 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] During his visit to Monagas State, President Carlos Andres Perez mentioned the constitutional reforms currently being debated in congress.

[Begin Perez recording] I consider that when a constitution endures more than 30 years in a country where constitutions have never lasted more than 10 years, constitutional reforms are a good and recommended initiative and should be studied. I, however, do not believe this activity should be done with excessive haste. It is important that we step on firm ground when we decide on these reforms as they must serve us in the future. This is very important because a constitution is not intended for specific cases or to resolve problems that arise at a given time in the country's history. The basic principle of a constitution is its durability and is pervasiveness in the country's future. This is my opinion with regard to what is being done in the sphere of constitutional reforms. [end recording]

On other matters, President Perez asserted that Venezuela is advancing and that the government spares no efforts to solve structural problems. Monagas State, of course, does not elude the country's development process and programs will be implemented to propitiate its growth and to improve the well-being of its inhabitants. President Perez presented 300 housing ownership deeds to Monagas residents during his visit.

Minister Reacts to Statements on 'Civil War'

PA2108044292 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Aug 92

[Report by Milagros Rodriguez]

[Text] Defense Minister General Ivan Jimenez has said the country is enjoying absolute calm. He added the discontent that prevails among the population because of economic and social problems is breeding uneasiness, but not to the extent of bringing about a civil war, because conditions for that are nonexistent in the nation.

[Begin Jimenez recording] I think that information came from certain people interested in maintaining this state of uneasiness among the population. I even think the statement on civil war was not made by Lieutenant Colonel Hugo Chavez. I do not think he made it first, because the statement quoted is not in the form that Lt. Col. Chavez usually expresses himself, and second, the

country is enjoying total calm and there is no reason to presume that [civil war] could happen. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the defense minister referred to threats by Colombia's Army of National Liberation. He pointed out its member already have attacked our border posts, and, as a result, adequate measures are being adopted to counter this situation.

Defense Minister Jimenez abstained from commenting on the (Turpiac) case saying a summary proceeding is taking place and a judge will be issuing a ruling on this matter.

Party Calls For Financial Investigation of Perez

PA2008222092 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1456 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Caracas, 20 Aug (EFE)—The Venezuelan Radical Cause Party, the fourth political force in the country, has requested congress to investigate "the financial handlings" of President Carlos Andres Perez, party Secretary General Pablo Medina announced on 20 August.

The radical parliamentarian sent a document to the congress secretariat asking for the Chamber of Deputies Leadership Commission to initiate the investigations.

Medina said President Perez should be investigated for his "financial handlings" and for "the link between him and Cecilia Matos," who is charged with alleged illegal gains.

Meanwhile, Gustavo Lopez, deputy for the government's Democratic Action Party [AD], also said on 20 August that Cecilia Matos "became wealthy under the shadow of power."

Lopez insisted that Matos owns jewels worth 16 million bolivares (approximately \$239,000), two apartments in New York, a luxury apartment in the Venezuela island of Margarita among other estates, and her daughters go to the most expensive schools in the United States.

The parliamentarian from the ruling party added that Matos "makes use of her relationship with power to carry out business deals," and he linked her to Cuban Gardenia Martinez and Cuban-Venezuelan Orlando Garcia, who own Margold Enterprise that allegedly defrauded the Armed Forces after it signed a contract to provide some ammunition, collected the money, but never delivered the ammunition.

Garcia was security chief for President Perez, and there is an arrest warrant for him and Martinez for the alleged fraud. Both have fled the country.

The AD deputy earlier this week requested that his party investigate Garcia, Matos, and the leaders of that organization [as received] Americo Gomez and Americo Araujo.

The parliamentarian added that Gomez was chairman of the Bids Commission of the Venezuelan Guayana Corporation, the largest industrial complex in the country, and that "he granted himself" contracts. As an example of "his illegal wealth," Lopez pointed out that Gomez "has a mansion worth \$1.5 million."

Gustavo Lopez currently is under disciplinary measures within his party, charged with a "lack of solidarity" with his companions. Political circles take it for granted he will be expelled from the ruling party.

Ministry Declares Oil Workers Strike Illegal

PA2008202692 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
1316 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Caracas, 20 Aug (NOTIMEX)—The Venezuelan Government has declared as illegal a strike called by approximately 3,000 oil workers in Zulia Department in western Venezuela. Meanwhile, the National Guard is closely watching production areas.

As a result of the protest, which started early on 17 August, the military on 18 August occupied the entrances to the facilities of Lagoven [expansion unknown], a branch of the Venezuelan Petroleum group, in preparation for disturbances.

Lagoven sources quoted by newspapers on 20 August denied that crude oil production at Lake Maracaibo has

been affected by the strike, which was called in support of two workers who were fired and who refuse to be relocated.

On 19 August, Labor Minister Ruben Rodriguez declared the protest illegal. He said this incident affects Venezuela's interests because it creates an image of instability and insecurity.

Lagoven has announced the implementation of a "contingency plan" to keep the Lagunillas plant running with reliable personnel.

At least 3,000 workers from Lagoven's northwestern division joined the strike, the official news agency Venpres has reported.

A Labor Ministry resolution ordered the workers to return to work, and threatened dismissal if they fail to do so.

Ochoa Comments on Border Issues With Colombia

PA2008202492 Caracas Venezolana de Television
Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Ochoa Antich thinks all subjects discussed with Colombia are closely related, and for that reason it is impossible to advance in an integration process between the two countries if Venezuela fails to solve definitively the important problem of delimitation of marine and submarine areas.

[Begin Ochoa Antich recording] Venezuela believes all issues should be included in the negotiations. Two commissions were appointed as a matter of procedure only. The subjects are closely interconnected and, consequently, should be treated as one. [end recording]